

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum in advance
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks.
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LIV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1853.

NO. 5.

Choice Poetry.

THE THINGS OF OTHER DAYS.

The pleasant things of other days,
How here they pass away!
How sweet to us the strainings gave
Return life's sunny ray!

A dew before the morning sun,
Gems after gone depart,
Hope's blossom, wither one by one,
And fade upon the heart.

The voices sweet of other days,
Their tones so soft and low,
That whisper'd muse in our ears,
Are silent, long ago.

The hearts that beat around our own
The sunlight of their rays,
The song that fondly, warmly, shone,
Are faded with other days.

The pleasant things of other days,
They turn them back to us,
Their bright and early track,
The sun and early track.

They see the light of sunny days,
They walk the opening flowers,
And see amid their sun-don days,
The bloom of vanish'd hours.

They sleep with soft and silent tears,
Thro' memory's dim dream,
Like shadowy spirits of the dead,
Mourning for life again.

The past hath op'd its mighty tomb,
And for the present, stay,
These spectral forms, but ah! their bloom
Has left with other days.

The pleasant things of other days,
They never may return,
Illumin'd with those sunny rays,
That o'er youth brightly burn.

The' all their meaning slow o'er,
Still thro' the twilight, plays
A silent gleam, like that of yore,
Which lighted other days.

WOMAN'S TEARS.

Oh! what are Woman's tears?
When they arise from fancied woes—
The ocean's wave—tho' waste and wide,
Bear worthless waste in restless tide,
They have their oar and row.

Oh! what are Woman's tears?
From the fount of gentle love—
The dew-drops of the blessed morn,
Kiss'd by heaven's breath as soon as born,
And melt for realms above.

Oh! what are Woman's tears?
If pour'd in scorn and wounded pride—
A torrent from a mountain source,
That pent a moment, rents its course,
And spreads a ruin wide.

Oh! what are Woman's tears?
If faithful joy the food complets,
They fall but like the gentle rain,
That breathes and is breath'd again,
And fills the sacred wells.

Oh! what are Woman's tears?
The one soft tear in thy spot—
Pearl beyond price—the crystal gem,
That shines in Mary's diadem,
And such as Angels shed.

Miscellanies.

A Beautiful Thought.

I am like that leaf.—Nature has been the first and great instructor of man; it is so, and it is well. There is much that we can teach only through the phenomena of nature, and therefore, He "who doeth all things well," hath bidden them to speak through voiceless. From the dew that gently dries, to the gorgeous leaf of autumn that falls in many a circling eddy, all are harmoniously joined in teaching man what Time has labored to destroy. Yet all unmove we calmly note them down, or idly let them pass by, and thus neglect what Time hath spared.

"I am like that leaf." How many times I have thought to use the expression; it is so life-like! The Spring time of the year has passed, the Summer is gone, the harvest done, and now Autumn is here, shedding her tears on the breast of earth. Even the grass-hoppers which have so long been a burden are now gone; we hear no longer the hum of insects, they are ephemeral and with the hours of summer are gone, and the falling leaves between Winter is coming in the course of Time. So the Spring time of life soon passes, ay, is already gone; summer, with its flowers, is seen nor heard again; the harvest of worldly gain and manly applause is ended; the falling tears as so many leaves, remind us all is passing never.

"I am like that leaf." It may have been beautiful, but it will soon fade entirely; it has fallen and no one knows or cares where it lies. So with man; he may for a time adorn the world, then he passes away, and no one knows where he lies, or if they know they speedily forget and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, forever. Leaves have their time to fall, and though death knows no season, yet we have our time to die: the very hour and its agonies were known in heaven before time began. The common lot of mortals is to sleep in death's waves, and it is sad to see the lights of beauty wane away, to behold the limbs losing their roundness, and shriveling up; sadder to know that the lines where beauty has lingered, the eyes where love has dwelt, the mind where hope has thrived, are all to be swept away by "decay's effacing fingers."

"I am like that leaf." It may have been beautiful, but it will soon fade entirely; it has fallen and no one knows or cares where it lies. So with man; he may for a time adorn the world, then he passes away, and no one knows where he lies, or if they know they speedily forget and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, forever. Leaves have their time to fall, and though death knows no season, yet we have our time to die: the very hour and its agonies were known in heaven before time began. The common lot of mortals is to sleep in death's waves, and it is sad to see the lights of beauty wane away, to behold the limbs losing their roundness, and shriveling up; sadder to know that the lines where beauty has lingered, the eyes where love has dwelt, the mind where hope has thrived, are all to be swept away by "decay's effacing fingers."

"I am like that leaf." It may have been beautiful, but it will soon fade entirely; it has fallen and no one knows or cares where it lies. So with man; he may for a time adorn the world, then he passes away, and no one knows where he lies, or if they know they speedily forget and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, forever. Leaves have their time to fall, and though death knows no season, yet we have our time to die: the very hour and its agonies were known in heaven before time began. The common lot of mortals is to sleep in death's waves, and it is sad to see the lights of beauty wane away, to behold the limbs losing their roundness, and shriveling up; sadder to know that the lines where beauty has lingered, the eyes where love has dwelt, the mind where hope has thrived, are all to be swept away by "decay's effacing fingers."

"I am like that leaf." It may have been beautiful, but it will soon fade entirely; it has fallen and no one knows or cares where it lies. So with man; he may for a time adorn the world, then he passes away, and no one knows where he lies, or if they know they speedily forget and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, forever. Leaves have their time to fall, and though death knows no season, yet we have our time to die: the very hour and its agonies were known in heaven before time began. The common lot of mortals is to sleep in death's waves, and it is sad to see the lights of beauty wane away, to behold the limbs losing their roundness, and shriveling up; sadder to know that the lines where beauty has lingered, the eyes where love has dwelt, the mind where hope has thrived, are all to be swept away by "decay's effacing fingers."

"I am like that leaf." It may have been beautiful, but it will soon fade entirely; it has fallen and no one knows or cares where it lies. So with man; he may for a time adorn the world, then he passes away, and no one knows where he lies, or if they know they speedily forget and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, forever. Leaves have their time to fall, and though death knows no season, yet we have our time to die: the very hour and its agonies were known in heaven before time began. The common lot of mortals is to sleep in death's waves, and it is sad to see the lights of beauty wane away, to behold the limbs losing their roundness, and shriveling up; sadder to know that the lines where beauty has lingered, the eyes where love has dwelt, the mind where hope has thrived, are all to be swept away by "decay's effacing fingers."

"I am like that leaf." It may have been beautiful, but it will soon fade entirely; it has fallen and no one knows or cares where it lies. So with man; he may for a time adorn the world, then he passes away, and no one knows where he lies, or if they know they speedily forget and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, forever. Leaves have their time to fall, and though death knows no season, yet we have our time to die: the very hour and its agonies were known in heaven before time began. The common lot of mortals is to sleep in death's waves, and it is sad to see the lights of beauty wane away, to behold the limbs losing their roundness, and shriveling up; sadder to know that the lines where beauty has lingered, the eyes where love has dwelt, the mind where hope has thrived, are all to be swept away by "decay's effacing fingers."

CHASED BY A CATA-MOUNT.

A SCENE IN THE LIFE OF A PIONEER.

I was once told a thrilling adventure of the first settler, in Paris, Maine, with a catamount. Although I cannot relate it with that lively effect with which it was told me, still I have embodied the facts in this sketch.

I had been on a hunting excursion, and as I was returning, I fell in with that oft described personage, the "oldest inhabitant." He kindly accosted me, and I entered gladly into conversation with him.

"Young man," said he, "when I first visited this town, there were only three families in it. You who live in case, can never know the hardships, and perilous scenes through which the earlier settlers passed. Come with me," he continued, "and I will show you the exact spot where the first but ever erected in this town was located. I followed silently, until the old man reached the bottom of the west side of Paris Hill.

"There," said he, "on this spot was erected the hut. I shall never forget the first time I visited it, and the story I was told."

"What is it?" I asked.

"I will tell you. When the first settler moved here, his nearest neighbor lived twenty miles distant, in the present town of Rumford, and the only road between the two neighbors was a path he had cut himself, so that in case of want or sickness, he might get assistance. One spring, I think it was the third season after he had settled here, he was obliged to go over to Rumford after provisions. He arose early in the morning and started for his nearest neighbor. People of the present day would think it hard to make a journey of twenty miles for a bag of potatoes, and on foot too; but such was the errand of the first settler. He arrived before noon, was successful in getting his potatoes, got some refreshments, and started for home. But it was not very easy to travel with a load of potatoes; and finally, at sundown he threw off his load, and resolved to make a shelter and spend the night. I have been with him to the exact locality of it; it was situated just on the other side of the stream on which are the mills in the village, now known as Pinhook, in Woodstock. He built a shelter, struck a fire, and took out of his pack a piece of meat to roast. The next moment I fell prostrate in my own cabin."

Here the old settler paused, and wiped the drops from his brow ere he continued:

"How long I laid when I fell I know not, but when I was roused to consciousness, I was lying on my rude couch and my wife was bathing my head with cold water, and my children were gazing anxiously at me. My wife told me that as soon as I fell she immediately shut the door and barred it, for she knew that I was pursued, but by whom or what she knew not; and that as soon as I had fallen & the door closed, a fearful spring was made upon it; but the door was strong and well barred, and withstood the spring of the beast.

"As soon as I fully recovered, I knelt down and offered the most fervent prayer to the Almighty that ever passed my lips, or ever will again. My family and myself shortly retired, but no sleep visited me that night. In the morning, when my little son, six years old, told me that he saw the eyes of the cat in the window in the night, I knew the catamount had been watching to gain admittance; but our windows, you will perceive, are not large enough to permit a catamount to enter.

"When I looked into the glass the next morning, I was horror struck at my altered appearance. My hair, which was the day before, dark as midnight, was changed to the snowy whiteness you now see; and although I have enjoyed very good health since, I shall never recover from the effect of the fright I experienced on being chased by the catamount."

"I listened a moment," said he, "and it was repeated even louder, and it seemed nearer than before. My first thought was for my own safety. But what was I to do? I was at least ten miles from my home, and there was not a single human being nearer than that to me. In a moment I concluded to start for home, for I knew the nature of the catamount too well to think I should stand the least chance of escape if I remained in the camp. I knew too, that he would ransack the camp, and I hoped to satisfy his appetite, so that he would not follow me after eating it. I had not proceeded more than half a mile before I knew by the shrieks of the animal that he was within sight of the camp. I doubled my speed, content that the animal should have my supper, although I declared I would not have run if I had my trusty rifle with me. But there would be no cowardice in my running as an infurated catamount, doubly furious, probably, from being hungry, and with nothing that could be called a weapon save a pocket knife.

"I had proceeded probably about two-thirds of the distance home, and hearing nothing more of the fearful enemy, began to slacken my pace, and thought I had nothing to fear. I had left behind about two pounds of raw meat, beef and pork, which I hoped had satisfied the ferocious monster. Just as I had come to the conclusion that I would run no more, and was looking back, astounded, almost, at the distance I had traveled in so short a space of time, I was electrified with horror to hear the animal shouting again."

"I then knew my fears were realized. The beast had undoubtedly entered the camp and eaten what he could find, and then scented my track and had followed after me. It was about three miles to my cabin, and it had already become dark. I redoubled my speed but I felt I must die. And such a death! The recollection of that feeling comes to my mind as vividly as though I knew the animal was now pursuing me. But I am no coward, though to be torn to pieces, and almost eaten alive by a wild beast was horrible.

"I calmly unloos'd my frack, with the determination to throw it off before the animal should approach me, hoping thereby to gain advantage of the time he would lose in tearing it to pieces.

"Another shriek, and I tossed the garment behind me in the path. Not more than five minutes elapsed before I heard the shrill cry as he came up to it. How that shriek electrified me! I bounded like a deer. But in a moment the animal made another cry, which told me plainly that the garment had only exacted him to a fiercer chase.

"Another shriek, and I tossed the garment behind me in the path. Not more than five minutes elapsed before I heard the shrill cry as he came up to it. How that shriek electrified me! I bounded like a deer. But in a moment the animal made another cry, which told me plainly that the garment had only exacted him to a fiercer chase.

"Oh, God!" said I, "and must I die thus? I can't, I must live for my wife and children, and even run faster than I had done before, and outunning my waistcoat, I dropped in the path as I proceeded. The thoughts of my wife and children urged me to the most desperate speed, for I thought more of their unprotected state,

than the death I was threatened with, for should I die, what would become of them?

"Asa Parker, Attorney at Law, CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE."

There was a great rush at Willard's on inauguration day—indeed there was a perfect jam everywhere—and our friend Parker found some difficulty in getting down to the dinner table along with some of his townsmen. The dinner was fine, the champagne delicious, and after an hour's sitting, the New Englander left the table in the merriest mood imaginable.

"Now follows," said Parker, as they emerged from the dinner room—"every one looks out for his own hat: I've got a mark in mine that nobody can mistake."

But there was some sort of a mistake somewhere, notwithstanding. It was some time before Mr. Parker found his hat at all, and even then he labored under the impression that it had grown a trifle older since he went to dinner. But the place was in the crown, all right, and "Asa Parker, Attorney at Law, Concord, New Hampshire,"

"There," said he, "on this spot was erected the hut. I shall never forget the first time I visited it, and the story I was told."

"What is it?" I asked.

"I will tell you. When the first settler moved here, his nearest neighbor lived twenty miles distant, in the present town of Rumford, and the only road between the two neighbors was a path he had cut himself, so that in case of want or sickness, he might get assistance. One spring, I think it was the third season after he had settled here, he was obliged to go over to Rumford after provisions. He arose early in the morning and started for his nearest neighbor. People of the present day would think it hard to make a journey of twenty miles for a bag of potatoes, and on foot too; but such was the errand of the first settler. He arrived before noon, was successful in getting his potatoes, got some refreshments, and started for home. But it was not very easy to travel with a load of potatoes; and finally, at sundown he threw off his load, and resolved to make a shelter and spend the night. I have been with him to the exact locality of it; it was situated just on the other side of the stream on which are the mills in the village, now known as Pinhook, in Woodstock. He built a shelter, struck a fire, and took out of his pack a piece of meat to roast. The next moment I fell prostrate in my own cabin."

Here the old settler paused, and wiped the drops from his brow ere he continued:

"How long I laid when I fell I know not, but when I was roused to consciousness, I was lying on my rude couch and my wife was bathing my head with cold water, and my children were gazing anxiously at me. My wife told me that as soon as I fell she immediately shut the door and barred it, for she knew that I was pursued, but by whom or what she knew not; and that as soon as I had fallen & the door closed, a fearful spring was made upon it; but the door was strong and well barred, and withstood the spring of the beast.

"As soon as I fully recovered, I knelt down and offered the most fervent prayer to the Almighty that ever passed my lips, or ever will again. My family and myself shortly retired, but no sleep visited me that night. In the morning, when my little son, six years old, told me that he saw the eyes of the cat in the window in the night, I knew the catamount had been watching to gain admittance; but our windows, you will perceive, are not large enough to permit a catamount to enter.

"When I looked into the glass the next morning, I was horror struck at my altered appearance. My hair, which was the day before, dark as midnight, was changed to the snowy whiteness you now see; and although I have enjoyed very good health since, I shall never recover from the effect of the fright I experienced on being chased by the catamount."

"I listened a moment," said he, "and it was repeated even louder, and it seemed nearer than before. My first thought was for my own safety. But what was I to do? I was at least ten miles from my home, and there was not a single human being nearer than that to me. In a moment I concluded to start for home, for I knew the nature of the catamount too well to think I should stand the least chance of escape if I remained in the camp. I knew too, that he would ransack the camp, and I hoped to satisfy his appetite, so that he would not follow me after eating it. I had not proceeded more than half a mile before I knew by the shrieks of the animal that he was within sight of the camp. I doubled my speed, content that the animal should have my supper, although I declared I would not have run if I had my trusty rifle with me. But there would be no cowardice in my running as an infurated catamount, doubly furious, probably, from being hungry, and with nothing that could be called a weapon save a pocket knife.

"I had proceeded probably about two-thirds of the distance home, and hearing nothing more of the fearful enemy, began to slacken my pace, and thought I had nothing to fear. I had left behind about two pounds of raw meat, beef and pork, which I hoped had satisfied the ferocious monster. Just as I had come to the conclusion that I would run no more, and was looking back, astounded, almost, at the distance I had traveled in so short a space of time, I was electrified with horror to hear the animal shouting again."

"I then knew my fears were realized. The beast had undoubtedly entered the camp and eaten what he could find, and then scented my track and had followed after me. It was about three miles to my cabin, and it had already become dark. I redoubled my speed but I felt I must die. And such a death! The recollection of that feeling comes to my mind as vividly as though I knew the animal was now pursuing me. But I am no coward, though to be torn to pieces, and almost eaten alive by a wild beast was horrible.

"I calmly unloos'd my frack, with the determination to throw it off before the animal should approach me, hoping thereby to gain advantage of the time he would lose in tearing it to pieces.

"Another shriek, and I tossed the garment behind me in the path. Not more than five minutes elapsed before I heard the shrill cry as he came up to it. How that shriek electrified me! I bounded like a deer. But in a moment the animal made another cry, which told me plainly that the garment had only exacted him to a fiercer chase.

"Another shriek, and I tossed the garment behind me in the path. Not more than five minutes elapsed before I heard the shrill cry as he came up to it. How that shriek electrified me! I bounded like a deer.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS heretofore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st of November next, viz.:

164. The first and final account of Jacob Gries, Administrator of the estate of Wm. W. Metcalfe, deceased.

165. The first and final account of David Musselman, Christian Musselman, and John Musselman, Administrators of the estate of John Musselman, sen., deceased.

166. The first account of W. D. Taylor, one of the Administrators of the estate of Joseph Taylor, deceased.

167. The account of Henry Heagy, one of the Executors of Anna Mary Heagy, deceased.

168. The first and final account of Adam Wert, Administrator of the estate of Eve Wert, deceased.

169. The first account of George Weaver, Jr., Administrator of the estate of John Plank, Jr., deceased.

170. The first account of John Mundorf, Jr., Administrator of the estate of John Mundorf, sen., deceased.

171. The first and final account of William Leas, Administrator of the estate of Sophia Leas, deceased.

172. The first and final account of John D. Becker, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Smith, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, Register.
Office of the Post-Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 24, 1853.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Romart J. Fisher, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JONES MCGRAN, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st of November next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Oct. 10, 1853.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, No. 10, Aug. 10, 1853.

WHEREAS HENRY KAUFMAN, Jr., did file his petition for Divorce a vinculo matrimonii, against SISANNAH KAUFMAN, testifying the 17th day of January, A. D. 1853, and made returnable the 18th day of April, and thereafter; And whereas, an Alias Subpoena issued in said case, returnable the 15th day of August, the term of said Court: You, the said SISANNAH KAUFMAN, are requested to be and appear in your proper person, in the said Court, on the 21st of November next, to answer the petition of your husband, said Henry Kaufman, Jr., and to show cause, if any you have, why he should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.
And now, Aug. the 16th, 1853, on motion, in open Court, JOHN PICKING, of East Berlin, is appointed Commissioner to take testimony on part of petitioner above named, with ten days notice.

By the Court.
TO SUSANNAH KAUFMAN.—You are hereby notified, that the deposition of witnesses, under the above rule, will be taken at the public house of David Newcomer, in East Berlin, on Monday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1853.

JOHN PICKING, Commissioner.
Oct. 10.

NOTICE.

A Court of Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, held at Gettysburg, in and for the County of Adams, on the 20th of August, before Samuel R. Russell and John McGinley, Esquires, Associate Judges, &c., duly assigned, &c.

Upon the application of sundry citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, praying for the extension, to said Borough, of the Act of Assembly of the 3d of April, 1851, entitled "An Act regulating Boroughs," &c.—The Court appointed Monday the 21st day of November next, for the hearing of this application, and directed three weeks notice in the newspapers of the Borough. By the Court.

EDEN NORRIS, Clerk.
Oct. 24.

JURY LIST—NOVEMBER TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Liberty—John Musselman, Jr.
Huntington—John L. Sallier, James H. Neely, Abraham Miller.

Germany—Daniel Crouse.
Mount Pleasant—John E. Tawney, Daniel Diehl.

Borough—Daniel Culp, Peter Sleath.

Union—Jacob Ewerer, Joseph Sauerer, Abraham Rife.

Büder—John Heuer, Jacob Gardner.

Strasburg—Hugh F. King, Philip Donohue.

Reading—Franklin Myers.

Cumberland—Samuel Herler, James Black, Daniel Arndt.

Mountjoy—John Stockslager.

Latimore—John Baker.

Oxford—George Diehl.

Franklin—Daniel Nicklet of D.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—John Bennett, David W. Horner, Henry S. Minnick.

Hamilton—George S. Bentzall, Bernard Hildebrand, Jacob S. Hildebrand, Martin Getz.

Hamilton—Andrew Webster, David B. Blythe, Michael Herring, Jacob Musselman, Jacob Raiffeisenger, James Irvine, Isaac Herler.

Borough—Henry Saltziger, Michael Newman, George—John G. Morrissey.

Berwick—John Elder, Samuel Metzger.

Germany—Hamilton Forrest.

Strasburg—Ralph Fickes.

Mountjoy—David Clapsaddle, Watson W. Barr.

Tyrone—Jacob S. Hollinger, David Yee, Wm. Derrick.

Berwick—George Lesser, Alexander Kester.

Reading—John A. Dicks, Charles Blish, Henry A. Picking, Jacob Hollinger, Elias Bradley.

Franklin—George Storer, James Linn.

Huntington—Allegy Grisham, Joseph A. Wierman, Joseph Wierman.

Franklin—George Minnick, Hiram S. Wright.

Oxford—Henry Gut, John Herler.

Franklin—Henry Henry.

Montgomery—Peter Stalsmith, Michael Geissman.

Latimore—John Baker.

Oxford—Elias Brecher.

Union—Michael Kitzmiller.

Oct. 24.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

K. KURTZ.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, 22 KURTZ.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The U. S. Census.

The final report of the Census of 1850, is now passing through Congress. It will consist of a volume of 1,000 pages quadra-form. We learn from it the following interesting facts:

The cost of taking the Census of 1790, was \$4,877.28; of 1800, \$63,109.42; of 1810, \$17,444.67; of 1820, \$20,590.90; of 1830, \$37,646.13; of 1840, \$82,870.93; of 1850, \$1,318,021.68—the last named sum being exclusive of final printing and binding.

The territorial extent of the U. S. is as follows:

The Pacific Slope	Square Miles	775,225
The Mississippi Valley		1,237,311
The Atlantic Slope proper		637,100
The Atlantic Slope, including only the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico, east of the Miss.		183,546
The Atlantic Slope, including only those east of the Mississippi		146,830

Total area of the U. S. & Territories, 2,981,153

This is nearly ten times as large as Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and one-half times as large as the Russian empire in Europe; one sixth less than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty Empires, States and Republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman Empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles.

The shore line of the United States, is as follows: On the Atlantic coast, including bays, sounds, &c., 6,861 miles; Pacific coast, 2,281; Gulf coast, 3,467—total, 12,508 miles.

The Islands are: On the Atlantic coast, 6,228 miles; on the Pacific coast, 702; the Gulf coast, 2,217—total 9,147.

The rivers to head of tide, are: On the Atlantic coast, 6,655; on the Pacific, 712; the Gulf, 3,849—total, 11,318.

Total of Great Lakes, Islands and Rivers, 85,000 miles.

The Ocean line is 5,107 miles.

The population of the U. S. & Territories, is—

White	19,552,068
Free Colored	434,495
Slaves	3,204,515

Total, 23,191,876

In 2,805,165 square miles—being an average of 7.01 inhabitants to the square mile.

Pennsylvania stands thus—

White	2,258,160
Free Colored	53,628
Slaves	0,000

Total, 2,311,786

In 47,000 square miles—being an average of 49.29 to the square mile.

The densest population is in the District of Columbia, where it is 1034.74 to the square mile.

Others are thus: Connecticut, 73.00; Delaware, 43.17; Maryland, 65.00; Massachusetts, 137.17; New York, 67.44; New Jersey, 71.30; Ohio, 49.55; Vermont, 39.26. The least dense of the States is Texas, where the average is 0.03 (less than 1 person) to the square mile.

The least of the Territories, are Minnesota and Oregon, in which the average is 0.04 to the square mile. Utah is 0.06.

The Superintendent recommends the publication of the Statistics on Manufactures, and the returns of death, now in the Census once. He suggests the establishment of Statistical Bureau by the State governments and their encouragement by Congress.—Ind. Whig.

Bowing Up of the Victoria.—The vessel was freighted with a general cargo, among which were no fewer than four hundred barrels of powder; and the circumstance of such a ship taking passengers has attracted considerable notice. She sailed from London on the 1st of last April, and succeeded in reaching by the 13th of June, lat. 130.20 E., long. 30.40 S. (within a few days east of Port Phillip,) when suddenly a cry was raised that the vessel was on fire. It was about ten o'clock at night, and the terror and alarm that instantly followed among the crew, who were cognizant of the "magazine" beneath them, was of a character not easily to be described. The captain and passengers had, two or three days previously, noticed a rattling noise underneath the cabin flooring; as if some of the cargo had got a drift, and rolled about every time the vessel lurched over; and amidst this rattling noise in the evening, in question the passengers discovered smoke issuing through the cabin flooring.

It appears they were ignorant of the existence of the magazine till they heard some one exclaim, "My God, the powder!" All hands instantly turned to launch the long boat, but finding this was unsafe, having

some accident been stoved, one of the quarter-boats was lowered. Not a moment was to be lost. Brief as the interval had been, the fire burst forth into the cabin, and the flames were leaping out of the companion.

A rush filled the boat, and in another moment the men were pulling away from the vessel with every nerve. Happily the boat contained the whole of the people. They had scarcely reached half a mile from the burning ship before the powder blew up with terrific force. The ship appeared to be lifted bodily out of the water, and then, with the remaining portion of the cargo, shattered to atoms, and buried to an immense distance. The sea for miles was covered with her fragments. Some fell into the boat and nearly swamped it, and several of the crew were much burnt by the blast of the explosion. The poor creatures were exposed in the boat, without provisions of any description, not even water, for fifty-six hours, when they were sighted by the barque *Tudela*, bound to Melbourne, which immediately hove down and took them on board, evidently very much exhausted.

The master suspects that the cargo ignited from spontaneous combustion, produced by the action of the shifted cargo.

Argentine Government.—The Journal of Commerce relates that a Bascan gentleman, residing in New York, had occasion, not long since, to bring to this country his overcoat, which was lined with sable, apparently to Russian costume, and the sety assessed on it amounted to \$700. The garment was appraised at something like \$2,000.

India.—The Indians are becoming very bad in Peru, and committing many depredations. Night companies of United States infantry have left San Adams for Eagle Pass, and Governor Bell is about raising companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontier.

Washington's Wealth.

The following extract taken from an old book published by Russell & West, Boston, in the year 1808, entitled "Washington's Political Logics," and dedicated to Miss Martha Washington:

"Gen. Washington was at one time probably one of the greatest landholders in the United States. His annual receipt from his estates amounted, in 1787, to one thousand pounds sterling, which is a very large sum in Federal money, and was considered a very great fortune at that early day in this country for one man to possess. His estate at Mount Vernon alone, was computed in 1787 to consist of nine thousand acres of land, of which enough was in cultivation to produce in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year, he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty-seven bushels of flaxseed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He calculated, it is said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the bettering of the country."

The CHINESE REVOLUTION.—*Slasher of the Inhabitants.*—A letter in the London News, from Amoy, dated August 20th, gives an account of the attack of the Canton junks on Amoy, in which the winter says:

On the morning of the 20th ult., the Mandarins troops gained considerable advantage over the rebel army. It would appear that before daylight they surprised about 400 rebels, who were in advance of the main body, capturing and beheading the greater portion of them; the few who escaped, and the main body of rebels, hastened back to the city, followed a considerable part of the way by the imperialists, who might have successfully invested the place, so panic-stricken were the rebels. However, they contented themselves with destroying the villages inhabited by the rebels through which they passed, four of which they burnt, killing, in some instances, all the men and male children they found.

From the number of headless bodies lying in and about the villages which were burnt, a very large number of people must have been killed on the 20th, and for the sake of the head-money (the rebels get \$2 for each head they bring in) many half-laborers, quite innocent of siding either party, were supposed to have been slain.

Towards evening the rebel troops returned to the city, many of them laden with plunder from the destroyed villages, while the inhabitants of the villages not yet destroyed by the Mandarins poured into the town with such articles of furniture as they could carry with them.

Great Smash on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.—Yesterday a freight train for the West upon this road met with a serious accident near Oberlin, the result, as nearly as we can learn, of carelessness upon the part of the engineer. The train consisted of an engine and one locomotive, which was being carried over the road, and of thirteen cars. Horse and mules had been upon the track ahead of the engine, for a mile or two, and notwithstanding this, the train was running upon a down grade at the rate of forty miles an hour. At length one horse and three mules ran upon a bridge, slipped between the ties, were struck by the engine and cut into mince-meat.

The weight of the extra locomotive kept it on the track, but thirteen freight cars were thrown over the bridge and broken into kindling wood. The engineer was dug out of the rubbish entirely unburnt.—*Cleveland Herald*, Nov. 15.

Gunpowder Explosion.—There were two or three fires at Richmond (Va.) during the night of Saturday week, supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The property destroyed, however, is valued at only three or four thousand dollars. Soon after the discovery of one of the fires, in a grocery, a keg of powder, containing about eighteen pounds, exploded, and caused destruction to almost every thing in the store.

The doors and windows of the building were forced out, and goods and fragments of timbers scattered in every direction, for many yards around the building. Fortunately the explosion took place before a crowd had gathered, and only three or four persons were seriously injured, and none

seriously. The conductors, who are brothers, the Scots. The locomotives and a number of cars were smashed, while not a person in the cars was injured, except the conductors, who were slightly injured.

The Cheap Postage System.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the present cheap postage system has not come up to the expectations of its advocates, and that there is probability that some amendments will be proposed at the coming session of Congress, increasing the rate. We think this prediction will not be sustained by the action of Congress. We can think of nothing more unlikely, or which would meet a more general and just condemnation at the hands of the people, than a proposal to return to the high postage system. Cheap postage will here, as everywhere else, vindicate itself. With our national treasury overburdened with money, we can surely spare a few millions, if it be necessary for the establishment of so necessary and judicious a reform. The idea of going backward in the matter, will, we are satisfied, nowhere meet with favor.—*Baltimore American*.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

Workmen are now busily engaged in removing the bodies from the German Reformed burial ground at Howard and School streets, Kensington. During the week considerable excitement has existed in the vicinity, and not small share of indignation has been felt in consequence of the exposed condition of the remains of the dead. The bones were bundled together in boxes and the ghastly remains of young and old, friend and foe, were mingled together; while the cohort of Oberhessen friends, who had hoped to rest quietly together in the grave, were separated, never to be re-united on earth. A casket factory is to be erected on the site of the old grave-yard.

The New York Legislature will

return to New York on the 1st of December.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, November 28, 1864.

An error occurred last week in a

newspaper.

Who can beat this?

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend Jas.

H. Black, of Cumberland township, pre-

sented us with two apples of the second

crop this season, plucked from a tree in his

orchard, on which iron ore was found,

and which iron ore was found,

<b

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Hungarians for Turkey.—Some sixty Hungarian exiles have held a meeting in New York city, and resolved that political affairs in Europe have arrived at a crisis when the struggle between despotism and freedom is to be re-commenced, and decided with the sword; that they sympathize with the Turkish nation, whom they term their kindred in origin, whose government is the only one among the powers of Europe whose acts are in accordance with humanity and freedom; and that, out of gratitude to that people for their hospitality to the Hungarians three years ago, they deem it their duty, and feel a strong desire, to offer their military services in its aid. They appointed a committee of six, consisting of Lieutenant Generals Mezzaros and Vetter, Messrs. Hazman, Szerezi, and Miklosy, and Captain Grisza, to draw up a list of those Hungarians in the United States who are ready to serve in the Turkish army, and to make all necessary arrangements for forwarding the volunteers to Turkey.

Premium on Babes.—We find in the papers the following: "At the late Georgia State Fair premium was offered for the best-looking native baby, and it was taken by a 'promising' daughter of Robert Glover. Next year the premium for the same article will be \$50. The competition will be brisk, and we may soon expect an improved stock."

Game in Allegheny County.—The Cumberland Journal states that game is unusually abundant in that county this season. The fields are alive with partridges all along the banks of the Potowmack, and the woods swarm with pheasants, wild turkeys and deer. Two gentlemen made a short hunting excursion to the Glades the other day, and brought back twenty-seven pheasants. A person residing in the upper part of the county recently killed three deer in one day, and soon after caught two bears in a trap.

Conviction of a Brute.—RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—Thomas Motley has been convicted at Wallerborough, S. C., of murdering a runaway slave. He first shot him, wounding him severely; he then put him in a vice, and subjected him to the most excruciating torture. He then set him loose, and ran him down with bloodhounds, and finally cut him up and fed the dogs with his flesh. The Charleston papers rejoice at the conviction of the brute.

Lively Times.—During the present term of the Perry county, Indiana, Court, in session last week at Rome, there were no less than twenty-two applications for divorce, seventeen of which were granted. We are told that one lady who desired to be divorced, among her other grievances, stated that her good-for-nothing lord always turned his back to her in bed. The Judge thought this sufficient and forthwith granted her application.

Slave property in Missouri is said by the St. Louis Republican to be in a very insecure condition, and in the counties where this description of property is mostly held, a general alarm prevails. Slaves escape in gangs across the Mississippi continually. In Marion county a public meeting has been held, a society formed to prevent the escape of slaves, and a system of patrols adopted. A complete description of all the slaves held by members of the association is required of them. Another meeting of the same kind has been held in Howard county, at which it was resolved to expel all free blacks from the country, and to have patrols, &c.

The Floods in Connecticut.—The Litchfield Enquirer estimates the loss to that town by the late freshet at \$15,000. The village of Wolecottville loses, it says, from \$50,000 to \$62,000, and other towns in proportion. It is informed by an old gentleman of Plymouth, that his father and himself have marked on a rock on the bank of the Naugatuck, the height of each freshet for a hundred years past, and that the Indians did the same before them. He finds the present to be four feet higher than it was ever before known. A meeting was held on Monday of last week, and the damage sustained by the town, in the loss of roads and bridges, estimated at \$25,000.

The Cumberland (Md.) papers notice the death, by an accident on the Railroad, of Nathaniel Marmon, familiarly known as the Lion of the West, who labored under the monomaniac of thinking himself a candidate for Congress at every recurring election, and in that character frequently passed over this entire district on foot, making incredibly long daily journeys, and speaking on the political topics of the day.

The cattle trade of Texas is growing into considerable importance. New Orleans is the market to which it is directed. During the present season about forty thousand head of beees crossed the Neches river at Beaumont, bound for New Orleans, and large herds have also been shipped from Sabine Pass and Indianola. The Galveston News predicts that, with the advantages of railways, the cattle trade of Texas will equal the whole cotton crop of the State, notwithstanding that the latter increases rapidly from year to year. Many Texas agriculturists are constantly entering the business of stock raising, which requires little labor and yields large profits.

Rapid Improvements.—It is said that Nicholas County, Va., during the present year, has had an accession of 600 families, who have removed thither, and purchased farms. Lands which a year since could have been bought at one dollar per acre, now bring nearly \$2 and \$2.50. Senator Robert M. T. Hunter has purchased 10,000 acres at \$2, in what is known as the wilderness; coal, iron, lead and salt are abundant in this country.

On Thursday morning week several more "floating coffins" from Europe came into port. The ship Antarctic, which left Liverpool with 520 passengers, reports that 75 died on the passage; and the Empire, which sailed from Havre, with 675, lost 73 during her passage of only 33 days. This makes 15 vessels that have arrived during the last three days, with about 4,200 passengers, and having on board during their trips an aggregate of 476 deaths from ship fever and cholera. Truly, an alarming mortality.

A number of other vessels were reported at Quarantine on Thursday. The Teide, from Liverpool, brings 631 steerage passengers; the Isaac Bell, from Havre, 511; the George and Henry, Bremer, 160. The condition of some of these vessels is said to be disgusting in the extreme.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT NEW ORLEANS.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.—At New Orleans, on the 15th inst., the inmates of the house No. 80 Bourbon street, were startled by the sharp report of a pistol, and then another, followed by a fall or of heavy bodies on the floor of one of the inner rooms. Rushing into the room, the occupants of the house found a young and beautiful woman—Madame Ellenor Fougé, wife of Charles Sage—lying prostrate on the floor, purple with blood, and apparently struggling in the death agony. Near her lay the body of a man whose bloody brains covered the floor, with his skull blown to pieces and quite dead. In each hand he held a pistol, with one of which he fired at the woman, and with the other had slain himself. The Crescent of the 16th has the following particulars of the shocking affair:

The woman was a native of France, married to Charles Sage, and the train had lived in Cincinnati where the deceased became acquainted with them. Madame Sage had kept a cigar store in that city. With her extreme beauty and attractiveness she drew around her a host of customers, among them the deceased, and the profits of the little shop were soon made the means of the purchase of other property. Sage removed with his wife to Latona Springs, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, and only two or three miles from Cincinnati, where he purchased a house. Thither the deceased, whose name was J. Bettford, followed them, having become so desperately enamored of Madame that living out of her presence was to him a thing unsupportable. Here also Bettford purchased a property and falling in bad health, was taken to the house of Sage, where he was nursed by Madame until his recovery. Her constant friendly visits to him during his sickness increased his passion, and on his convalescence he resolved to follow the pair to this city, whither Madame came to fill an engagement as an actress in Vaudeville, in the Orleans theatre. They came down on the steamer J. S. Chenoweth, and having arrived here on Sunday, Madame and her husband took rooms at a house where the tragedy occurred. On the trip down Bettford had taken frequent occasions to declare his passion for Madame and even went so far as to propose an elopement. This proposition, it would appear, she had rejected, and failed to make known the desperate character of her advances; some tamperer might take place between him and her husband. Bettford had frequently threatened Madame that if she did not comply with his wishes he would take her life. Yesterday he resolved to renew his importunities, but finding the virtue of Madame proof against his seductive solicitations, he entered her room and the result was as we have related. Madame S. received a shot in the cheek; which passed to the other side, inflicting a frigidal and probably fatal wound. Bettford lived about an hour after he discharged the pistol. He was formerly a school teacher in Cincinnati. Mr. Sage was absent at the time of the distressing affair.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The train which left Boston on Monday evening for Fall River brought with it, as usual, a car which was detached at Braintree, eleven miles from Boston, where a locomotive is kept in waiting to follow, as an accommodation train, the regular Fall River steamboat train. The steamboat train proceeded without interruption for about ten miles further, when a car-wheel broke and the train stopped. The conductor immediately sprang to the ground, and finding the train could not be moved, started at a full run to warn the accommodation train, which was following his train, of the danger. He soon saw the accommodation train and signalled it to stop, but the night was too hazy, and the light upon the approaching locomotive so brilliant, that the engineer did not see the signal light until directly abreast of him, when the word to break up was instantaneously given; but the momentum was so great and the distance from the dislodged train so short, only about fifty rods, that the advancing train was moving at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour when it struck the stationary train.

But few passengers were in the hindmost car, and these hearing the approach of the train were striving to escape by the forward door. The locomotive and tender were driven completely into the passenger car, but two feet of the tender projecting from the rear of the car, the sides and top of which were not injured, the smoke-pipe of the locomotive having been knocked down by contact with the top frame of the car. The scene within the car was at this moment dreadful. Steam and smoke, and darkness, and shrieks, and groans, were mingled together in dreadful confusion. Some of the pipes of the locomotive having been fractured, the escaping steam was inflicting torture upon all unfortunate who had failed to effect their escape from the car. Five of the passengers, all males, were very badly scalded, two of them probably to a fatal extent. The farm-houses in the vicinity were thrown open and the injured conveyed to them, where every attention was bestowed.

The engineer and fireman escaped without serious injury. The former remained at his post and entered the car in his usual position on the engine. The escaping steam alone prevented the car from being destroyed by fire, which was scattered from the store above.

In the car next to the last, which was crowded with passengers, not one passenger was injured.

The Recent Growth of Cincinnati.—For the last few years Cincinnati has grown at a rate so astonishing as to baffle one's ideas of what its future greatness really is to be. Since 1840 its regular increase has been ten per cent. every year. This is now a period of thirteen years, and if it keep on at the same rate seventeen years more, then it will have a population of more than 800,000.

Since 1840 there have been three regular elections, and a fourth, for the present year, has been made out as a near approximation by the names in the city directory. In 1840, the population amounted to 15,228; in 1845 to 34,629; in 1850 to 120,800; and now in 1853 to about 160,186.

In Wisconsin, it seems, they have a Name Law Assembly and an opposition Senate, and though the State has given a 2/3 majority in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, their wishes will doubtless be thwarted by the Senate and Governor.

From the Alta California, Nov. 5.

ANOTHER "GINERVA."

Almost every body has listened with sadness to the plaintive strains and sad-sounding words of the old song, "The Mistletoe Bough," in which the story is told of a young bride who, in playful humor, on her wedding day, ran to hide from her spouse, and was found years afterwards, moulder'd to ashes in a chest with a spring-lock. It is a sorrowful, romantic tale, and has often brought tears to the eyes of romantic lovers. A sadder tale, however, and one which adds to its own horror by its reality, has been developed in this city. A few days since, we called attention to an advertisement of the loss of a little Spanish girl, answering to the name of Ventura, whose agonized mother was searching throughout the city for her.

After looking for her in vain for several days and coming to the conclusion that the child was dead, she went to a large trunk in her house on Thursday, for the purpose of procuring some mounting apparel, when, on opening it, what was the mother's horror to see lying there the decaying remnant of her once beautiful little child. The trunk had been left open on the day the child was lost, and it is supposed that the inquisitive little one, having seen the dresses inside, had taken a fancy to them, and upon attempting to procure them, had fallen into the trunk. The lid closed with a spring, and the little child died with suffocation. The tales of romance fall far short in depicting the agony which the poor mother felt upon this sad discovery—and the whole story is one which tends to prove the oft-repeated saying, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

A Tunnel that will be a Tunnel.—We perceive, by the foreign papers, that the Council of the Canton of Ticino has decided, by a majority of 90 to 11, to give out the making of a tunnel through the Alps, from Lake Maggiore, to Lake Constance, to unite the Piedmontese line with that of Central Germany. This tunnel will be sixteen English miles—25,000 metres—in length, and is to be lighted and ventilated by fifty shafts of enormous depth.

The approaching Session of Congress will be composed as follows: Senate—26 Democrats, 21 Whigs, 5 vacancies, the latter being in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Maine and New Hampshire. House of Representatives—Democrats 150, Whigs 71, Free Soil 4.

JACOB SHANK, Committee.

Nov. 28.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees,

and other persons concerned, that the

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS hereinafter

mentioned, will be presented at the

Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 27th of December next**, viz:

1. The first account of Rev. Geo. Haines, Administrator of the estate of Edward Haines, deceased.

2. The first and final account of Jacob Myers, Esq., Guardian of Isaac T. Shriver, minor son of George L. Shriver, deceased.

3. The second and final account of Sam'l Kennedy, Administrator of the estate of John Kennedy, deceased.

4. The second account of Robert Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of Walter Smith, deceased.

5. The first and final account of Mahlon Gries, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Isaac P. Garrison, deceased.

6. The account of Peter Frost, Guardian of the estate of Lydia Sloane, minor child of William Sloane, deceased.

7. DANIEL PLANK, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 28, 1853.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of many friends

I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig County Convention.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

Should I succeed in the nomination and election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOSEPH BARKER.

Germany township, Nov. 28.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of many friends

I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig County Convention.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

Should I succeed in the nomination and election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

DAVID NEWCOMER.

East Berlin, Nov. 28.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of many friends

I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig County Convention.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

Should I succeed in the nomination and election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN M. CLEARY.

Fairfield, Nov. 28.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of many friends

I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig County Convention.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

Should I succeed in the nomination and election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

PETER K. SMITH, Esq.

Nov. 28.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of many friends

I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig County Convention.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

Should I succeed in the nomination and election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN M. CLEARY.

Fairfield, Nov. 28.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of many friends

I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig County Convention.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

Should I succeed in the nomination and election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN M. CLEARY.

Fairfield, Nov. 28.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of many friends

I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig County Convention.

I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

Should I succeed in the nomination and election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN M. CLEARY.

Fairfield, Nov. 28.

SHERIFFALTY.

A T the urgent solicitation of

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The U. S. Census.

The final report of the Census of 1850, is now passing through Congress. It will consist of a volume of 1200 pages quarto form. We learn from it, the following interesting facts:

The cost of taking the Census of 1700, was \$44,377 28; of 1800, \$66,109 04; of 1810, \$178,444 67; of 1820, \$208,525 90; of 1830, \$378,545 13; of 1840, \$832,370 95; of 1850, \$1,318,027 65—the last named sum being exclusive of final printing and binding.

The territorial extent of the U. S. is as follows:

The Pacific Slope,	Square Miles, 778,286
The Mississippi Valley,	1,237,311
The Atlantic Slope proper,	637,100
The Atlantic Slope, including only the waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Miss.	183,646
The Atlantic Slope, including only those east of the Mississippi,	146,830

Total area of the U. S. & Territories, 2,981,153

This is nearly ten times as large as Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and one-half times as large as the Russian empire in Europe; one sixth less only than the areas covered by the fifty-nine or sixty Empires, States and Republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman Empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles.

The shore line of the United States is as follows: On the Atlantic coast, including bays, sounds, &c., 6,861 miles; Pacific coast, 2,281; Gulf coast, 3,467—total, 12,609 miles.

The Islands are: On the Atlantic coast, 6,328 miles; on the Pacific coast, 702; the Gulf coast, 2,217—total 9,247.

The rivers to head of tide, are: On the Atlantic coast, 6,655; the Pacific, 712;

The Gulf, 3,846—total, 11,213.

Total of Main Shore, Islands and Rivers, 83,069 miles.

The Ocean line is 5,107 miles.

The population of the U. S. and Territories is—

White,	19,553,068
Free Colored,	434,495
Slaves,	3,204,313
Total,	23,191,876
In 3,306,165 square miles—being an average of 7,011 inhabitants to the square mile.	

Pennsylvania stands thus—

White,	2,258,160
Free Colored,	53,626
Slaves,	0,000

Total. 2,311,786

In 47,000 square miles—being an average of 49.29 to the square mile.

The densest population is in the District of Columbia, where it is 1038.74 to the square mile. Others are thus: Connecticut, 78.06; Delaware, 43.17; Maryland, 58.00; Massachusetts, 137.17; New York, 67.44; New Jersey, 71.46; Ohio, 49.55; Vermont, 39.26. The least dense of the states is Texas, where the average is 0.65 (less than 1 person) to the square mile.

The least of the Territories, are Minnesota and Oregon, in which the average is 0.04 to the square mile. Utah is 0.06.

The Superintendent recommends the publication of the Statistics on Manufactures, and the returns of deaths, now in the Census office. He suggests the establishment of Statistical Bureaus by the State governments and their encouragement by Congress.—*Ind. Whig.*

Blowing Up of the Victoria.

The vessel was freighted with a general cargo, among which were no fewer than four hundred barrels of powder; and the circumstance of such a ship taking passengers has attracted considerable notice.

She sailed from London on the 1st of last April, and succeeded in reaching by the 13th of June lat. 130 20 E., long. 29 40 S., (within a few days) sail of Port Philip, when suddenly a cry was raised that the vessel was on fire. It was about ten o'clock at night, and the terror and alarm that instantly followed among the crew, who were cognizant of the "magazine" beneath them, was of a character not easily to be described. The captain and passengers had, two or three days previously, noticed a rattling noise underneath the cabin flooring, as if some of the cargo had got a drift and rolled about every time the vessel lurched over; and amidst this rattling noise on the evening in question the passengers discovered smoke issuing through the cabin flooring.

It appears they were ignorant of the existence of the magazine till they heard some one exclaim, "My God, the powder!" All hands instantly turned to launch the long-boat, but, finding this was unsafe, hailing by some accident been stowed, one of the quarter-boats was lowered. Not a moment was to be lost. Brief as the interval had been, the fire burst forth into the cabin, and the flames were issuing out of the companion. A rush filled the boat, and in another moment the men were pulling away from the vessel with every nerve. Happily the boat contained the whole of the people.—They had scarcely reached half a mile from the burning ship before the powder blew up with terrific force. The ship appeared to be lifted bodily out of the water, and then, with the remaining portion of the cargo, shattered to atoms, and hurled to an immense distance. The sea for miles was covered with her fragments. Some fell into the boat and nearly swamped it, and several of the crew were much burnt by the blast of the explosion. The poor creatures were exposed in the boat, without provisions of any description, not even water, for fifty-six hours, when they were sighted by the barque *Telula*, bound to Melbourne, which immediately hove down and took them on board, evidently very much exhausted.—The master suspects that the cargo ignited from spontaneous combustion, produced by the action of the shifted cargo.

Expensive Garment.

The Journal of Commerce states that a Russian gentleman, residing in New York, had occasion, not long since, to bring to this country his overcoat, which was lined with sable, agreeably to Russian custom, and the duty assessed on it amounted to \$740—the garment having been appraised at a sum of \$3,190.

The Indians are becoming very bold in Texas, and committing many depredations.

Eight companies of United States Infantry have left San Antonio for Eagle Pass, and Governor Bell is about raising companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontier.

Washington's Wealth.

The following extract taken from an old book published by Russell & West, Boston, in the year 1801, entitled "Washington's Political Legacies," and dedicated to Miss Martha Washington:

"Gen. Washington was at one time probably one of the greatest land holders in the United States. His annual receipt from his estates amounted, in 1787, to one thousand pounds sterling, which is a very large sum in Federal money, and was considered very great fortune at that early day in this country for one man to possess. His estate at Mount Vernon alone, was computed in 1787 to consist of nine thousand acres of land, of which enough was in cultivation to produce in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year, he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty-seven bushels of flaxseed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desisted, it is said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantage of his country. His domestics, at the same time, were industriously employed in manufacturing woolen cloth and linen, in sufficient quantity to clothe his numerous household, which numbered nearly one thousand persons."

The CHINESE REVOLUTION.—*Slasher of the Inhabitants.*—A letter in the London News, from Amoy, dated August 20th, gives an account of the attack of the Canton junks on Amoy, in which the writer says:

"On the morning of the 20th ult., the Mandarin troops gained considerable advantage over the rebel army. It would appear that before daylight they surprised about 400 rebels, who were in advance of the main body, capturing and beheading the greater portion of them; the few who escaped, and the main body of rebels, hastened back to the city, followed a considerable part of the way by the imperialists, who might have successfully invested the place, so panic-stricken were the rebels. However, they contented themselves with destroying the villages inhabited by the rebels through which they passed, four of which they burnt, killing, in some instances, all the men and male children they found.

On the morning of the 20th ult., the Mandarin troops gained considerable advantage over the rebel army. It would appear that before daylight they surprised about 400 rebels, who were in advance of the main body, capturing and beheading the greater portion of them; the few who escaped, and the main body of rebels, hastened back to the city, followed a considerable part of the way by the imperialists, who might have successfully invested the place, so panic-stricken were the rebels. However, they contented themselves with destroying the villages inhabited by the rebels through which they passed, four of which they burnt, killing, in some instances, all the men and male children they found.

At an election on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Institution, for the ensuing year:—George Swope, Wm. D. Himes, Geo. W. McClellan, Joshua Motter, John A. Swope, D. Kendlehart, George Young, Wm. R. Stewart, Wm. McSherry, J. K. Longwell, Wm. Gardner, James M. Coale, Levi Merkle.

W. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., was, on Monday last, on motion of Hon. M. McClellan, admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Adams county.

The County Commissioners have re-appointed JACOB AUGHINBAUGH, Esq., Mercantile Appraiser for Adams county.

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

Who can beat this?

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

On Thanksgiving-day, our friend JAS. H. BLACK, of Cumberland township, presented us with two apples of the second crop this season, plucked from a tree in his orchard, on which were many of the same sort. Those given us, measured 5½ and 5½ inches in circumference!

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TO THE LADIES OF GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening the greatest variety of.

Ladies' Dress & Fancy Goods, ever offered to the public in this place, among which are

HIGHLAND PLAIDS, PARIS DELAISSE, DUCHESSE, POPLINE, M. DELAISSE, PARISIAN CLOTH, COTTON CLOTH, CASHMERE, SILKS, BOMBASINS, PARASOLET CLOTH, PRINTS, SILK-WARP and MOHAIR, BLACK ALPACAS, FIGURED, CHANGINGABLE and PLAIN FANCY COLOR DO; in great variety, MARINE, SHALLOU, and HERSEY DELAISSE, without loss of every other variety of Dress Goods, SACKING, FLANNELS in great variety, SCARLET and WHITE GREE, THIBET WOOL, BAY STATE long & other Shawls, broad silk Fringe and Lace; Ribbons, a beautiful article; Turnings of every kind; Bonnet Velvets, SILKS and SATINS, BEEVES, COLLARS, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, very superior; HOSIERY, Gloves, &c., with almost every article belonging to the trade.

The Ladies will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. Also,

CLOTHS, CASSIMMERS, CASSINETS, CORDS, FANNETS, and *Ready-made* CLOTHING, together with almost every other article in the way of Gentleman's wear. Also,

FRESH GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other establishment.

Please call and examine the Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 8.

41

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

GEORGE ARNOLD, has just re-

turned from the Cities of Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New York, with the

largest, Cheapest, & Best Selected Stock of

FALL and Winter Dry Goods, ever before offered to the citizens of Adams County—such as Blue, Black, and Brown French and German Cloths, Black & Fancy Cassimmers, Satinets, Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Satin & other Vests, Alpacas, Merinos, Cashmires, De Beres, M. De Laine, Prints, and a great variety of Goods for Ladies' wear, too numerous to mention. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of long and square Shawls, and Sack Flannels.

Call and see for yourselves, as he is determined to undersell any Store in the Town or County.

Oct. 8.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

Just from the Cities!

J. L. SCHICK has just arrived from the Cities with an immense stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces every article in the Staple and Fancy Goods line, embracing all the latest and most approved styles, which for beauty and attractiveness are rarely if ever surpassed. He can enumerate but a portion within the limits of our advertisement, to wit:

Ladies' Dress Goods,

such as Silks and Satins, French Merinos, Parameitico and Coburg Cloths, Alpacas, De Bage, plaid, figured and plain De Laines, Bombazines, Sack Flannels, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Sheetings, Chemistries, Gloves, and Stockings, Combs, Laces and Edgings, Bobinets, &c. &c.

For Gentleman's Wear,

Cloths, Cassimmers, Cassinets, Cords, a splendid lot of Vests, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Merino Shirts and Drawers, &c. &c.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage. His goods have been selected with care, and he flatters himself will please. His motto is—“Small profits and quick sales.”

Oct. 8.

OPENING OF FASHIONS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS OPENED HIS FALL STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN'S

HATS & CAPS,

ALSO,

Men's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies', Misses' &

Children's' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Ties, and Slippers.

Sept. 5.

NEW & SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

A. B. KURTZ has opened an immense

stock of all the new and latest

styles of DRY GOODS, also Queen Ware

and GROCERIES, which he invites his

numerous customers to call and see; all of which

will be sold on the principle of “Quick Sales

and Small Profits.”

Oct. 8.

CLOTHING & CLOTHING.

A. B. ARNOLD has now on hand, and

is constantly making up, Overcoats,

Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Mantles, Vests,

and every article in the Clothing line, which

he will sell at the lowest cash price, in

CLOTHING STORE or SLOP SHOP in the

Town or County.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Oct. 8.

RESS GOODS of every style, De

Bage, De Bage Alpaca, M. de Laine,

Alpaca, Silks, Plaids, &c., with trimmings to

suit, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

OVER COATS, OVER COATS—Prepared

for Winter. The subscriber has just re-

ceived and opened a choice lot of Overcoats

of every description, made in the best man-

ner, and latest styles, which he is determined to

sell cheaper than any other establishment in

the County. To test the truth of this call and

examine. Remember no trouble to show

GOODS. MARCUS SAMSON.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Bonnet Material and

Bonnet Linings, Laces, Edgings, very

cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

CLOTHES, of all the different styles, col-

ors, sizes, and prices, for Ladies, Gentle-

men and Children. KELLER KURTZ.

New Fall Goods,

JUST received, and now opening, at the

Shop of

S. B. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

The Cheapest CLOTHES, Cassimmers, Flan-

nelles, and Ready-made Clothing in town,

bargained down to the last cent at the

Shop of

GEORGE ARNOLD.

GROCERIES, QUEENS & GLASSWARE,

ALL Kinds and every thing, as the

market affords. Call and examine them at

KELLER KURTZ.

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the

Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike Com-

pany have this day declared a Dividend of

12½ per cent., payable on the 1st of next.

A. B. PHILIPPS, Treasurer.

Oct. 8.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

One Price—and that as low as at any

Establishment out of the City.

S. H. BUEHLER.

RETURNS his acknowledgments to his

friends on the long continued and liberal

patronage extended him, and invites attention

to his present largely increased stock of goods

received from Philadelphia and New York.

He deems it unnecessary to enumerate the

assortment, which will be found to embrace

every variety of goods in his line, viz:

Classical, Theological, School, &

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the old

standard recently occupied by the Firm of HAM-

ER & PREY, and is prepared to furnish

to any of his customers, all kinds of

COACHES, ROCKAWAY, BOAT BODY, &

JERSEY, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

Manufactured by the best workmen, and

which, for finish and durability, will challenge

comparison with any manufactured in this place.

The undersigned are now running a Daily

Line of comfortable four-horse Carriages be-

tween Gettysburg and Hanover, and Chambersburg

and Emmitsburg, and have made arrangements

with the Railroad Companies, running from

Hanover to BALTIMORE, YORK, & LAR-

BISBURG, by which they are enabled to furnish

THROUGH TICKETS from Gettysburg to

those places at the following reduced rates:

From Gettysburg to Baltimore, \$2.25

“ ” ” York, 1.75

“ ” ” Harrisburg, 1.75

“ ” ” Round Tickets from Gettysburg to

York and return, will be given for 1.75.

Also, Through Tickets from Emmitsburg to

the above place via Gettysburg and Hanover,

at the following reduced rates:

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore, \$2.00

“ ” ” York, 1.75

“ ” ” Harrisburg, 1.75

“ ” ” Round Tickets from Emmitsburg to

York and return, will be given for 1.75.

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore, \$2.00

“ ” ” York, 1.75

“ ” ” Harrisburg, 1.75

“ ” ” Round Tickets from Emmitsburg to

York and return, will be given for 1.75.

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore, \$2.00

“ ” ” York, 1.75

“ ” ” Harrisburg, 1.75

“ ” ” Round Tickets from Emmitsburg to

York and return, will be given for 1.75.

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore, \$2.00

“ ” ” York, 1.75

“ ” ” Harrisburg, 1.75

“ ” ” Round Tickets from Emmitsburg to

York and return, will be given for 1.75.

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore, \$2.00

“ ” ” York, 1.75

“ ” ” Harrisburg, 1.75

“ ” ” Round Tickets from Emmitsburg to

York and return, will be given for 1.75.

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore, \$2.00

“ ” ”